beat. It probably had been boiled somewhat before it was sealed in the can and somewhat after. There was in the can quite a quantity of common salt and also nitrate of potash, called saltpetre. These preservathe can before the boiling was complete, because it had saturated the fiber of the meat and hardened it. In his report to the gentlemen who brought him the meat the witness stated that this was the great obwithout salt in order to be nutritious; the largely poor grade, or rather a low grade. Two of the cans contained but a very small quantity of muscular tissue, which is the nutritious portion of the meat. The examination was continued by boiling the meat in an effort to see how much beef extract could be taken from four pounds of The amount produced was so small that it was not perceptible; it was not enough even to be used as a culture medium in experiments in bacteriology.

WHAT HE FOUND IN THE BEEF With reference to the examination of beef kets which evidently had been kept for some time, presumably in a refrigerator. "I found salt in very small quantity," said Dr. Murdock, "and some of the meat was coated found that they had been coated with a preparation of salicylic acid for preserving the meat. I gave the opinion that salicylic acid was not only detrimental to digestion, but produced nausea. Boracic acid, while not in itself nauseating, delays the process of digestion and hence is not a fit preservative for meat used as a diet. I understood this to be refrigerated beef; found boracic acid in two specimens and salicylic acid in one. These experiments were made about the middle of June, 1898." Colonel Davis-Had it any connection with the government. don't know that it did."

"Was it delivered to you by any one con-nected with the government? Had he contract relations with the United States?" 'I don't know that he had.

n connection with your duty as officer of the health department, what have you found to be the practice among the butchers of Chicago as to the use of preservatives?" They don't use preservatives very much For certain classes of meat they use some preservatives. In fresh beef there is not much use for preservatives. Meat that has been kept for a time and exposed once or twice becomes slightly tainted and that taint is frequently removed with bicarbonate of soda and sometimes by dipping pieces of meat into a hot solution and then placing It immediately back into the refrigerator. A not solution of boracic acid, which simply coats the outside, will remove the taint from meat.

"Were either of these samples tendered you by anyone connected with a packing 'I was not at liberty to inquire into that matter; I was simply consulted as a scien-

tist on that subject." "Had you any occasion to think or suspect that they came from a packing house?" Well, I don't believe a scientific man is expected to go into the supposals with General Davis-In what quantity did you find saltpeter and potash of soda in the beef you examined? "I did not make quantitative analysis, but there was a large amount, more than ordi-

narily used in cooking.

AS TO AN OUTSIDE COATING. Dr. Murdock, in reply to questions by Major Lee, said: "I can see how a coating of some preservative could delay the tainting of the outside of the meat if it was exposed to the sunshine in a moist climate and a low altitude. If something of that kind is not used I cannot see how meat can be kept a great length of time in a moist climate. And if that outside coat was cut away it would not affect the value of the meat as a

"How long would refrigerator beef that had been refrigerated a considerable length of time keep after it had been removed from the refrigerator in a hot climate and a low aititude, without any artificial coat-

'My opinion is that it could not keep more than a few hours, six or eight. "Have you ever found horseflesh put up in cans and sold on the market here in Chi-"Not put up in cans, but I have had sam-

## COLD WAVE PREDICTED.

Temperature Will Fall to About 24 Degrees, Forecaster Cox Says.

Forecaster Cox, of Chicago, who seems to delight in sending cold shivers down the backs of Indianapolitians (for all his messages from the Windy City are of an arcticlike nature), yesterday sent the following dispatch to the local Weather Bureau; "Cold wave; temperature will fall to about twenty-four degrees by Thursday

Forecast from Headquarters. WASHINGTON, March 22, 8 p. m .- Fore-

cast for twenty-four hours: For Ohio-Rain; probably thunder storms in eastern portion, followed by clearing; colder in southern and eastern portions, winds becoming brisk north.

For Indiana-Fair; colder in extreme southeast portion; north winds,

For Illinois-Fair; north winds. Weather conditions and general forecast-The storm center has moved northeastward to western Lake Erie, the main depression extending southward into West Virginia and extreme eastern Kentucky. Another low era has alse made its appearance on the north California coast. There have been neral rains and snows from the middle stississippi valley and upper lake region eastward and rains in the upper portion of the South Atlantic States. There were also light snows in the Northwest and central West. The temperatures have risen in the Atlantic states and lower lake regions and in the extreme West and Northwest. From Texas northeastward through the lower Ohio vailey and upper lake region they have fallen 4 to 34 degrees. In the Pacific coast and plateau regions generally fair weather has prevailed, except in the middle portions. where there was rain. At San Francisco 2.14 inches of rain has fallen during the last twenty-tour hours. Rain will continue in the middle Atlantic States and western New York, and rain or snow in New England. From the upper Ohio valley southward into South Caroina there will be rain, followed by clearing weather. Fair weather is indicated over the remainder of the United States. The temperatures will fall from Ohio and western Pennsylvania southward to about the middle of the Atlantic and east gulf States. They will rise in the Missouri valley and extreme Northwest. Brisk easterly winds will prevail on the New England coast and east to south winds on the middle and south Atlantic coast, shifting to west-

Local Observations on Wednesday. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. 43 82 E. Cloudy. 32 84 N. W. Cloudy. a. m., 29.76 7 p. m. . 29.81

erly during Thursday.

Maximum temperature, 55; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation March 21: Departure from normal ...... eparture since March 1 ..... -24 Departure since Jan. 1........ -3.11 -0.20 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Min. Max. 7. p. m. tlanta. Ga smarck, N. D...... -18 tuffalo, N. Y..... Calgary, Alberta ..... -16 Cairo, Ill. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Cheyenne, Wyo ..... Chicago, Ill..... Cincinnati, O..... Concordia, Kan..... Davenport, Ia. Des Moines, Ia..... Galveston, Tex..... felena, Mont..... acksonville, Fla..... Kansas City, Mo..... lttle Rock, Ark..... darquette, Mich..... demphis, Tenn..... nedosa, Man....-12 porehead, Minn. .... -12 ashville, Tenn..... New Orleans, La..... New York..... orth Platte, Neb ..... Oklahoma, O. T..... Omaha, Neb., \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Pittsburg, Pa..... n' Appelle, Assin..... -1 apid City, S. D. .....

alt Lake City, Utah...

Louis, Mo.....

pringfield, Ill......

Paul. Minn .....

eburg, Miss .....

Washington, D. C ..... 36

ples brought to me purporting to be fresh beef from the market and have found some of these samples to be horseflesh instead of beef. I had no means of knowing whence they came. An investigation with that retives, said the witness, must have been in sult once led the health department to suppress an establishment in the outskirts of

Chicago.

William J. Griffin, sergeant Company F acting sergeant major of the second battalion, testified that, at Jacksonville, the tection to canned meat; it should be cooked refrigerated beef had to be frequently rejected; it looked good, but when cut open it seasoning should be placed in it after the had a peculiar order, a nauseous strength, cooking is complete. The character of the On one occasion a French beef stew was meat, in Dr. Murdock's judgment, was served and immediately thereafter the entire company was taken violently sick with diarrhoea. For two weeks afterwards thirty-five men out of the company was the maximum fit for duty. Within six weeks three died and, although the records showed they died from fever, witness said he knew that the sickness from this meat was what killed them. This meat had to be brought two miles and a half-from the point of issue, which took about half an hour. An investigation was made of the beef which made the company sick, but with what resuit witness could not say.

Dr. John G. Burne, of Chicago, who was assistant surgeon of the Second Illinois Volunteers while the regiment was at Jackonville, stated that he had condemned the efrigerator beef several times before it left the wagon which brought it. He had also returned some of it to the cars, taking it Swift & Co, he could not use it. He had refused the meat seven times in one month on account of the bad odor and bad taste.

its "preservation?" HAD A PECULIAR APPEARANCE. "That had never been suggested to me, but it occurred to me when I used it. The only ground I had for that belief was the difference in its taste and its appearance after it had been removed from the car. It had a deadened, peculiar appearance and wondered whether any chemicals had been

"Are you able to say that this appearance was not due simply to advancing decomposition?"

"I would not like to say that. I don't believe I can define the vague idea that came into my mind. I attributed considerable of the sickness to tainted beef.' Col. O. M. Smith, army purchasing agent n Chicago, was recalled. He testified that he had submitted to the court three samples of each of the brands purchased by him for the government during the Spanish war.

They were taken from the surplus travel rations of the Third and Sixth Illinois regi- afternoon and a new shift of the same numments; two of them had been to Porto Rico | ber was put on at night. and the others to Tampa. First Lieutenant Hedekin, of Cavalry, testified that the principal meat ration in Cuba was refrigerator beef. The complaint against it was that it was rotten. Colonel Davis asked the witness if he had any reason to believe or suspect that chemicals had been used in preserving the re-

frigerated beef. "The night after I joined my troop," the witness replied, "refrigerator beef appeared on the table in the form of steak. That was the first I had seen. Upon tasting it I remarked that it had a peculiar taste which I had never noticed before in beef. I ate very heartily of it. That night I had diarrhoea, which developed shortly afterwards into dysentery, and I was unable to ascribe the disease to any other cause." What led you to ascribe the peculiarity to preservatives?" "The fact that the meat was different

from any that I had ever tasted and that made me sick. "What preservative would have that ef-

"I do not know." "Why attribute it then to a preservative?" "I considered it different from the cilinary beef and its appearance was differ-

ical preservatives?" "Only it seemed to me a natural proreeding to endeavor to preserve the beef under the circumstances. "Was that all you had to base your opin-

"Yes, sir." CHEMICALS SOLD TO PACKERS. W. A. Robinson, traveling representative of the chemical firm of Charles Pfiser & Co., New York, testified that he formerly had solicited orders and sold chemicals to the packing trade. The witness said it was within his knowledge that his firm sells to packing houses large quantities of boracic acid and other chemicals, but that so far as he knew such chemicals were never applied to fresh beef; they were used for ex-

port pork. Horace C. Gardiner, of Swift & Co., re-called, gave a detailed list of the various hemicals used in the different departments of that establishment. He said that in the refrigerated beef department no chemicals of any kind are used and that he never knew of salicylic acid being used on the | management of the Clifton House, on the premises for any purpose

Albert G. Manns, the chemist of Armour chemicals were used in the manufacturing | the Clifton House having been destroyed department, but none in the packing house, except borax and boracic acid, which were used in packing some goods for the foreign markets. The witness stated that the refrigerator beef sent to the army was shipped in the usual way and that no chemicals were used on it. In reply to Colonel Davis the witness said he had seen what is called "preservaline"

and also analyzed it. Its main ingredient was borax and it was used for preserving vegetables, milk, cheese, butter, etc. John Bierma, private in Company E, First Illinois Volunteers, afterwards assigned to a provisional battalion of engineers for duty in Porto Rico, testified next. In all cases, he said the men in his battalion refused to eat the canned roast beef unless absolutely driven to it. They said it was unpalatable their stomachs rebelled against it and they were attacked with vomiting after eating it

In Porto Rico the men very seldom at the canned beef while their money lasted. The surgeon told the men that the refrigerated beef was unfit to eat and that he could not do anything with his medicines as long as they were compelled to eat it; he also ndemned the canned beef W. Clark Marshall said he had been a

specialist in meat provisions since 1848, alhough he had not been in any of the estabishments in seven or eight years. "Please explain the nature and character of your experience with reference to canned meats, more particularly canned roast beef, so-called." said Major Lee "I have investigated and experimented in

he matter since 1848. The process of caning meat to-day robs the meat of all its outrition, leaving nothing but fiber, fat and gelatine in the can. I consider it entirely infit for human food. The government chemist describes it as a mass of insoluble matter. In the packing houses this matter of insoluble matter would come under the head of tankage and would be used as a fertilizer. There are thousands of experiments in all colleges, known to all scientists, to show that animals fed with it will starve to death, Canned corn beef-" Colonel Davis-I object to any testimony from this witness which does not relate strictly to the objects of the inquiry. Major Lee-I believe that at times the questions of the recorder have gone outside the subject of the inquiry. I wish the wit-

ness, of course, to keep within bounds. CONDEMNED CATTLE USED. In reply to Major Lee, the witness stated | Company. More will be purchased in a few that he knew where O'Malley's slaughter house used to be located. He also knew of a herd of thirty or forty condemned cattle being driven there for slaughter. He saw some of these cattle the next day in a city market. He knew of the carcasses going would not give the name of the concern unro-pneumonia. This occurred eighteen months before Dr. Devoe took charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the stock

"How long will canned roast beef keep?"
"If properly canned it will keep for "The witness stated that the present proess robbed the meat of its nutrition and the sterilizing feature of it generated a gas which tainted the meat. "Is fresh beef, prior to, or during ship-

any chemicals?" "A man would be a fool if he did not treat chemically under ordinary refrigeration, because meat going from here to London could not be sent there under the ordinary emperature of an icehouse without having. on its arrival, a deposit of atmospheric germs and the meat would be unsalable in

Witness did not think there was any harm in so treating beef if it were done intelligently. R. P. Wainwright, of the First Capt. United States Cavalry, said in Cuba there was no complaint by his men about the socalled canned roast beef. It was generally eaten by them. There was general dissatlstion, however, with it on account of its

npalatableness and nonappetizing quali-The last witness examined in Chicago was Levis H. Wilson, who served with the Seventh Company of the volunteer signal corps in Porto Rico. He stated that on all occasions the men in his company complained of the canned roast beef as nauseating, unpalatable and entirely unfit to eat. No more than 10 per cent, of that issued to his comany was consumed members of the court left for the East night and will meet in New York at 11

o clock Saturday morning.

THREE MORE BODIES TAKEN FROM WINDSOR HOTEL RUINS.

Known Victims Now Number Eighteen and the Missing Thirty-Two-Latter Mostly Employes.

NEW YORK, March 22.-What are supposed to be the remains of three bodies were taken out of the Windsor Hotel ruins at a list of dead to eighteen. There are thirtytwo persons missing. The first find was made near the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street. The workmen uncovered number of charred bones. Portions of a heavy silk skirt and some bead work found with the bones gave the impression that the back in wagons and telling the agent of body was that of a woman. Subsequently, portions of what are believed by the police to be two bodies were found near the ele-The men complained bitterly that they vator shaft. Nothing was found to identify them. Those who examined the remains Colonel Davis—Had you occasion to believe them. Those who examined the remains thousand that they were the bones of an had been chemically treated with a view to adult and a boy, the latter being, possibly, the elevator boy, Warren Guion, who is among the missing. The remains have been taken to the morgue. Shortly after 6 o'clock to-night a fragment of charred flesh was found on the Fifth-avenue side of the ruins The five bodies that were recovered on Monday or Tuesday, or what remains of them, are still at the morgue. One has partly been identified by two of the hotel employes as that of Mrs. Margaret Auze, of New York, but this identification is not considered conclusive.

The rain to-day interfered with the rapid progress of the work to some extent and it was not until the afternoon that the workers succeeded in getting steadily down to the removal of the debris. The fire department still has its lines about the ruins, isolating a considerable section of one of the busiest parts of the city. A force of about 250 men was employed throughout the Of the 212 guests registered at the Windsor

be accounted for. The list is as follows: Fuller, Miss Margaret, Pittsburg. Hoffman, Miss Dora, Balitmore. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B., of New

McNulty, Miss, New York. McDonald, Mrs. H., New York. Stokes, Mrs. J. H., New York. At the time of the fire there were 274 employes of the hotel. Of these 17 are not ac counted for. They are: Connors, Lizzie, chambermaid. Boyle, Josie, dish pantry. Guyon, Warrel, elevator man. Joyce, Martin, house fireman. Kelly, Alice, chambermaid. Leland, Fred, room clerk. Lowrey, Harry, key clerk. Mahoney, Nellie, bath attendant. McCormack, Nellie, mangler. Malloy, Annie, paint cleaner. Mullaly, Katie, chambermaid. Reynolds, Josephine, cook's laundress. Simons, Leland, wine room. Welch, Molly, paint cleaner.

The persons inquired for not on the hotel register or the list of employes, and not found, are thirteen in number, as follows: Anglin, Mrs. Mary, of New York. Bradley, Mrs. N. K., aunt of Mrs. A. Fuller, of Pittsburg. Boyce, Flossie, eight years of age, of New

Brush, Mrs. H. G. Desch, Charles, collector and treasurer of Seabright, N. J. Egan, Miss, patron of hotel. McCarthy, Miss Catherine, twenty-five years old, of this city, manicure in hotel. Morgan, Annie Taylor, forty years, patron

Patterson, Mrs., wife of Judge Patterson, Colorado Taylor, Miss Florence. Taylor, Mrs. J. W., of Montreal. Upham, Annette, of Vermont.

George M. Colburn Missing. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.-A bank book found in the Windsor Hotel ruins. New York, to-day, was the property of Geo. M. Colburn, of Niagara Falls. Colburn is known to have been at the Windsor Hotel last week and since the day of the fire nothing has been heard of him. Colburn was for a number of years connected with the Canadian side of the river at Niagara Falls and for some time past he has been nego-& Co., testified that a large number of tiating for the lease of the Cataract House. by fire some months ago.

ROW IN A LEGISLATURE.

Missourians Almost Come to Blows Over Charges of Dishonesty.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 22 .- The bill to regulate stock-yard charges caused furious excitement in to-night's session of the House. Charges of dishonest voting were openly made and at times it seemed probable that the members would come to blows. The object of the bill is to reduce yardage and other charges from 20 to 50 per cent. It was placed on its passage during the early part of the session and defeatedyeas, 51; nays, 67. Mr. Bohart, of Clinton, moved to reconsider, and his opening sentence was: "Hon-

est men and honest legislation have no place souri Legisiature. "If the gentleman from Clinton means to majority of the House to vote against the bill he says what he knows is false," retorted Mr. Jones, of Howell. Mr. Cleary, of Kansas City, said he regarded the remarks of Mr. Bohart as the avings of a misguided youth. Immeditely there was an uproar, and some personal encounters were narrowly averted. An adjournment put an end to the excitement for the night. The bill will come up again to-

COAL RATE WAR.

morrow.

(Concluded from First Page.) large the plant and to increase the number of employes from 450 to about 1,000.

More Distilleries Grabbed. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22.-The Kentucky Distillers' and Warehouse Company to-day acquired five more distilleries formerly the property of the T. B. Ripey Distilling Company, the J. B. Ripey Distilling

Company, the D. L. Moore Company, the

Nelson County Company and the Bourbon

days. Bonus of Ten Per Cent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.-Every, emloye of the Buffalo smelting works, the local branch of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, to-day received an envelope containing a bonus of 10 per cent. of the wages earned during the past year. The another which divorces the bureau of elecgift to the employes is in lieu of an increase in wages.

Joined the Bicycle Trust.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.-The A D. Meiselbach Company, manufacturers of bicycles, has joined the bicycle trust. This makes the second Wisconsin concern to enlist in the combination, the other company being the Sterling Company, of Kenosha. The combine will be composed of about ments, directly or indirectly treated with | twenty manufacturers when complete,

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 22 .- Arrived: Kaiser Friederich, from Bremen and Southampton Anchoria, from Glasgow, Sailed: St. Louis, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Kensington, for Antwerp. LIVERPOOL, March 22.-Sailed: Carinthia, for Boston; Belgenland, for Philadelphia; Cufic, for New York. BREMEN, March 22 .- Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton. SOUTHAMPTON, March 23 .- Arrived: St

Paul, from New York. Sailed: Trave, for New York. QUEENSTOWN, March 22. - Arrived: Catalonia, from Boston, for Liverpool. ROTTERDAM, March 22.-Arrived: Wer-

kendam, from New York. Guy Jack Acquitted. DE KALB, Miss., March 22.-The case of Guy Jack for conspiracy in the murder of Charles Stewart was closed to-day. The State had examined witnesses from Satur-

spiracy between Guy Jack and Dr. Lips-comb to take the life of Stewart, which motion the court sustained and instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which

OFFERS A PURSE OF \$25,000. Chicago Promoter Wants the Fitzsim-

mons-Jeffries Fight.

NEW YORK, March 22.-When W. A. Brady and Martin Julian meet to decide where Fitzsimmons and Jeffries will fight they will consider a new proposition from G. C. Bennett, a Chicago promoter, who has offered a \$25,000 purse for the men to battle for. 'Mr. Bennett's \$500 forfelt has been late hour to-night. These three bring the posted and Brady, who has had some correspondence with him, is anxious to discuss the details of the bid with Fitzsimmons's representative. He says he is anxious to have the fight take place where the largest purse can be obtained and if Bennett's offer the remains of a body, consisting of a is more advantageous than any of these now under consideration, it will be accepted. Bennett proposes to have the fight take place in an amphitheater erected for the occasion in Illinois, Indiana or Missouri. He is now in Kansas City looking for a suitable battle ground in that locality The Broadway Athletic Club arranged the following matches to-day: Dick O'Brien and Joe Handler, twenty rounds, on April

> rounds, on April 14. The contest between Charley Goff and George Byers has been postponed from the 31st inst. to April 3. Ross Defeated by Bice.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.-Capt. Duncan C. Ross, champion broadswordsman of the world, lost the decision in a mounted broadsword contest to-night to Capt. W. S. Bice, of this city. The contest took place in the Columbus Auditorium before a big crowd, and was for \$200 a side and gate receipts. It was to have been for the best eight out of fifteen attacks, but it ended rather abruptly in the tenth attack. Both men were on their mettle, and at the end of the ninth attack the score stood six to three in favor of Ross. In this attack Ross's horse was accidentally struck on the ear, Ross claims maliciously and Bice accidentally. The point was given | League, to Ross, but he refused to go on with the fight and Referee Walter Moore, rapier champion of Ohio, awarded the decision, after some squabbling, to Bice. Ross bears a world-wide reputation and Bice is the man who defeated Randolph, champion swordsman of Denmark, with both broad swords and rapiers.

GEN. TORRES REINSTATED.

Affairs at Bluefields.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22 .- The steamship Sunniva, from Bluefields, arrived today with the latest news from the Nicaraguan coast. The main item bearing on American interests is the appointment of General Torres to command the department including Bluefields. Torres is an avowed enemy of Americans, and for his part in aiding the escape of Arguello, who murdered an American citizen, the United States forced his removal from the governorship four years ago. The commission to revise the tariff has not reported, and Torres's influence is likely to make the work tionary suspects in jail and says he will sift the uprising to the bottom. The government has ordered the estates of General Reyes confiscated. His plantations and cattle were sold to Warren Brown, of Buckport, Me., who protests against the seizure, having made the purchase in good faith. Nicaragua, however, claims that titles executed during a revolution are illegal.

ENTOMBED THIRTEEN DAYS. Two Mine Pumpmen Rescued Alive at

a Cost of Over \$3,000. LEADVILLE, Col., March 22.-At 11 o'clock to-night the two mine pumpmen, Charles Reuss and Burt Frey, who were imprisoned in the Ban Air mine thirteen days ago, were reached by the rescuers and restored to their friends. They show little effect of their experience. They were on the 430 foot level when a cave near the top of the shaft cut them off from the outer world. Fortunately the big waterpipe was not broken by the cave and by blowing a hole in it with dynamite the men were enabled to communicate with their friends, who kept them supplied with food while a new shaft over two hundred feet was sunk. The cost of rescuing the men has been over

REV. J. A. SPURGEON DEAD. Brother of the Late Celebrated Divine Dies in a Railway Carriage.

LONDON, March 22.-Rev. James A Spurgeon, brother of the late Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, for many years the celebrated minister of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, in London, was found dead in a rail way carriage this evening on the arrival here of the Brighton express. It is supposed that death resulted from apoplexy.

Once Refused a Napoleon. PARIS, March 22 .- The death is announced at Mentone of Countess Dzialynski, nee Princess Czarteriska, who once refused the hand of Napoleon III.

Shot Her Would-Be Assailant. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22. Faheh this morning admitted to the police insinuate that undue influences caused a that she shot Jacob Crow, a young man who was found in her house yesterday with a bullet in his abdomen and who now lies at the City Hospital, dying. Mrs. Faheh says that Crow came to her house and tried to assault her and that she took his own pisto away from him and shot him. She at first claimed it was an attempted suicide, but says she did this through fear.

Jealousy Causes Double Murder. CUMBERLAND, Md., March 22.-John Jackson, of Lonaconing, Md., and Mrs. Charles Bowman were found dead in the latter's house at Douglas, W. Va., to-day. Their heads were crushed in by blows from a bedslat wielded by the woman's husband. Bowman was arrested here to-day. He says he found Jackson in his house last night and jealousy caused him to commit

No Attempt to Steal \$100,000. NEW YORK, March 22.-Concerning

story printed here to-day of an alleged plot to rob a United States express car of \$100,-000 of government money which was being shipped to the Hampton National Volunteers' Home for the payment of pensions of veterans quartered there, Senator Thomas C. Platt told a reporter that he knew nothing about such a conspiracy having been either unearthed or frustrated. Police Laws for New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.-The Assembly to-day passed by a party vote the three New York city police bills, one of which creates a single headed police commission, tions from the control of the police commissioners and a third which makes it a misdemeanor for a police officer to interfere in any way with an election officer.

Rich Strike of Zine Ore. PLEASANTON, Kan., March 22.-Great

excitement prevails in this community over the rich strike in the zinc mines here. For several days the miners have been following the lead and taking out rich ore. The lead is about four feet wide and the ore taken out is 50 per cent, pure zinc. The shaft is down sixty feet, and the ore is easily worked, one man being able to take out a ton a day.

Lost Money Returned. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 22 .-Three weeks ago Charles Officer, a Council Bluff's banker, lost on Farnum street,

Omaha, a package containing \$5,000 in \$50 bills. He offered \$1,000 reward for its return. Late to-night an unknown man returned \$4,000, saying a messenger boy had found the package and secreted it in an ash barrel. University to Be Moved. ST. LOUIS. March 22.-An endowment fund of \$500,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of removing Washington University this city to the proposed new site west

No Georgia Peaches This Year.

of Forest Park. Erection of the new build-

NO SCHEDULE ADOPTED AT YESTER-DAY'S MILWAUKEE MEETING.

President Johnson Opposed to Grand Rapids as the Eighth City-Opening and Holiday Games.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22 -- A full meeting of the Western Baseball League was held here to-day for the purpose of agreeing upon the season's schedule. After two prolonged sessions an adjournment was taken until to-morrow, no agreement having been reached. The magnates attending meeting are: President Ban Johnson, of the league; President Golt and Manager | never spoke of the President except in terms Robert Allen, of Indianapolis; Clarence Saulspaugh and Manager Walter Wilmot, Minneapolis, Charles Comiskey, St. Paul; James Manning, Kansas City: George A. Vanderbeck, Detroit; James Franklin, Buffalo; Thomas Loftus, Columbus, and M. R. Killilea and Connie Mack, Milwaukee. 28; George McFadden and Joe Gans, twenty While a great deal of time was taken up in discussing the schedule, one of the main

> points considered was the eighth club in the circuit. Some are of the opinion that the Columbus team will be transferred to Grand Rapids temporarily at least, Columbus going into the Interstate League. President Johnson, however, says that under no circumstances will the Michigan city be taken in. It is stated on the best of authority tonight that the schedule, which will assume its final shape to-morrow, will include Columbus. However, the chances are that by the time the season commences the games scheduled for that city will be transferred to Cleveland, where Manager Loftus and his team will represent the Western

It is said the season will open on April tempted to commit suicide. The man was 27 with Minneapolis at Milwaukee, St. Paul found sitting unconscious in a chair with at Kansas City, Buffalo at Indianapolis and Detroit at Columbus (or Cieveland.) It is other hand affixed to a gas jet, Mrs. Koenig expected that on Decoration day the East- | was discovered lying on an improvised bed ern clubs will play in the West. On July 4 | with a blanket drawn up nearly to her the Eastern clubs will play between them- waist. There was blood on the woman's seives and the Western teams likewise, and on Labor day it is reported that the schedule will place the Western teams on the face, which may have been caused gainst the Eastern contingent. Sept. 21 by failing Avowed Enemy of Americans Running is looked upon as the close of the season.

Big League to Meet Friday. WASHINGTON, March 22.-President Young announced to-night that a special meeting of the League is scheduled for Friday next at 2 p. m., at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York. Routine business, the details of the St. Louis-Cleveland transfer and the approval of the schedule are to be the chief features of the meeting. The schedule will be approved and given to the press for publication not later than Saturday. President Young and Assistant Secretary Young leave for New York Thursday night.

Sloan Again Fails to Win. LONDON, March 22.-The Brocklesby stakes at the third day's racing of the Lincoln spring meeting to-day were won by Hulcot. Styria, with Sloan up, was second, and Crowtenter was third. Fourteen horses ran. The betting previous to the start was 9 to 4 against Styria. The Roddington stakes were won by F. Carlton's four-yearold chestnut colt Flavus, by Hampton, out of Aloara. Sir Waldie Griffith's six-year-old horse Eileenages, ridden by Tod Sloan and the favorite, was third in a field of five.

LINCOLN AND M'KINLEY.

The Latter Has, in Comparison, No Troubles Worth Mentioning.

Kansas City Journal. While it may be true that President Mc-Kinley has had real, heartaching trouble with some of his military officials, it nevertheless appears that his Spanish campaign was unvexed with jealousy or strife of this kind as compared with the first year of the civil war. In her history of Abraham Lincoln, now running in McClure's Magazine, Miss Tarbell refreshes our memory

in regard to the enorm us difficulties which beset the martyred President at the beginning of the civil war. His first great trial came when General Fremont issued from St. Louis his famous proclamation declaring forfeited all the slaves and other property belonging to Southern sympathizers. This proclamation came just at the time when Lincoln was straining every nerve to keep Kentucky within the Union, and it threw the whole border country into dismay. Lincoln compelled Fremont to reseind his proclamation, and then a great clamor against the President was set up by the Abolitionists. A little later, when it became necessary to remove Fremont from his Western command, that general audaciously refused to receive the President's messenger, and actually established a guard to prevent the messenger from coming near him. It was only when General McKenny disguised himself as a Southern planter, and lied his way through Fremont's guard line, that the recalcitrant general was brought to time, and even then it was common opinion that he would refuse to obey and lead a mutiny against the President's

order. With Fremont out of the way, the President's troubles only thickened. General Hunter, who had been placed in command of the department of Kansas, raised a great row because he thought his importance had not been fully recognized, and below we give a brief extract from a letter written to this commander by a forgiving and

patient man at the White House. "Yours of the 23d is received, and I am constrained to say it is difficult to answer so ugly a letter in good temper. I am, as you intimate, losing much of the great confidence I placed in you, not from any act or omission of your touching the public service, but from the flood of grumbling letters and dispatches I have seen from you since. I knew of your being ordered to Leavenworth at the ime it was done, and I aver that with as tender a regard for your honor and your sensibilities as I had for my own, it never occurred to me that you were being 'humiliated, insulted and disgraced;' nor have I up to this date heard an intimation that you have been wronged, coming from any one but yourself. . . . I thought then, and think yet, that the position assigned you is as responsible and as honorable, as that assigned Buell. \* \* \* He who does something at the head of one regiment will eclipse him who does nothing at the head of a hundred. And that doing nothing which the Presiient infers, was the bane of all the early army movements. With McClellan over on the east shore, Lincoln pleaded, argued, implored, but to no avail, for that warrior not only continued to cultivate a masterly inactivity, but heaped reproaches upon the President himself. Indeed, it never seemed

to have penetrated the mind of McClellan that the President was the commander-inchief. "McClellan conceived the idea," says our historian, "that it was he alone who was called upon to save the Union. 'The people call upon me to save the country,' he wrote his wife. I must save it, and cannot respect anything that is in the way.' The President's suggestions, when they did not agree with his own ideas, he considered as an interference. Lincoln, in his anxiety to know the details of the work in the army, went frequently to McClellan's headquarters. these visits McClellan did not see. I inclose much deference to be seen outside.' In anticular to say,' and again of concealing ings will begin at once and it is intended to himself 'to dodge all enemies in shape of have them ready for the autumn term of MACON, Ge., March 22.—At a meeting of special business. 'I am become daily more than by studying the modern buildings that the Georgie Fruit Growers' Association here to-day it was decided there would be no ly sick of it,' he wrote early in October; and look for real help.' In the modern buildings day until 3 o'clock Wednesday, when it closed its case, and counsel for the defense moved to exclude the testimony because it injured by the recent frees.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug-closed its case, and counsel for the defense preciable and the difference between what is really good and what is only passable is The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

est geese in the Cabinet I have ever seennough to tax the patience of Job." And as time went on he continued to show his contempt for the President, frequently keeping him waiting in the antercom while he did business with others. When this discourtesy was freely commented on by the press, the President said: "I will hold Me Clellan's horse if he will only bring us success." But McClellan did not bring success for he remained inactive, and, at last, in sheer desperation, the President ordered him into the field and the war began. And while Lincoln was having these trou bles with his generals he was hectored by the country and embrolled in vexations by the actions of his own Cabinet. Simon Cameron was a bone of contention; the country split up on the problem of Mason and Slidell, and Congress, led by Speaker Galusha A. Grow, snarled about his heels. The first ray of hope or peace which came to the President in those early war days was when Stanton came into the war office with his strong hand and clear head. And yet i was Stanton who had pursued the President with more vindictiveness than all the rest After the battle of Bull Run he wrote that this was a calamity to be charged directly to the "imbecility" of the President. He of contempt or repreach. He called him the "original gorilla" and often said that Du Chailiu was a fool to wander all the way to Africa in search of what he could have so easily found at Springfield, Ill. Indeed, as we review the trials of Abraham Lincoln, it must be said that the path of President McKinley has lain in pleasant places, and that his troubles were few and far between.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Her Aged Husband Tries to Follow Her Example, but Fails.

NEW YORK, March 22.-Mrs. Adam Koenig, aged sixty-six years, was found dead in a woodshed in the yard of the house at No. 106 East Eighty-ninth street, this city, where she and her husband had been employed as caretakers for the past sixteen years. In a room in the basement, the husband, Adam Koenig, who is sixty-four years old, was found nearly dead from gas asphyxiation. The police believe that Koenig found his wife dead and then atthe end of a rubber tube in his lap and the committed suicide during the night by taking poison and that in going to the shed, in which she was found, she fell and scratched her face, the blood on her face being thus accounted for.

CHEERS FOR MILES.

The General Heartily Welcomed by Harvard University Students.

CAMBRIDGE Mass., March 22.-General Miles addressed the students of Harvard University in Sanders's Theater this afternoon, under the auspices of the Harvard Republican Club. The theater was crowded, and the students welcomed General Miles and President Eliot with deafening cheers. General Miles's remarks were entirely impersonal and contained no reference to the recent war or to the controversy concerning the war management. President Eliot, however, made an impressive eulogy of the man, who, as he said, had shown the same courage and fortitude under calumny and misrepresentation as he had shown in camp and battle. President Eliot's words made a. great impression on the audience, whose sympathy was plainly manifested.

SCHOOLS AND LIQUOR TAXES. Cost of One and Revenues from Other in Excess of \$350,000,000.

There are 15,000,000 pupils in the common schools and high schools of the United States maintained by the proceeds of taxation, and the school expenses of the country, taken collectively, were \$190,000,000 last year, the hobbles make them dangerous to be left United States expending more on the education of children than any other country in the world. There are 400,000 school teachers in the United States, a larger number than in any other two countries of the world. In consequence of the additional taxes made necessary by the unusual expenses of the Spanish war and of the successful high license agitation in many States, the collections from liquor taxes and liquor licenses were unusualy large last year, amounting to nearly \$165,000,000. These revenues include the internal revenue taxes paid to the United States government, the additional war taxes paid to it, the state and local liquor taxes and, in some instances, the money paid as penalties for the violations of law. The total payments, therefore, for school support and or liquor taxes and license are in excess of \$350,000,000, and it is somewhat curious and instructive to note the relation which these two items bear to each other.

At the head of the States disbursing publi moneys for educational purposes is. course, New York, with a total of \$26.500,000 and with liquor collections of \$27,000,000, or \$500,000 more. Pennsylvania expends for schools \$20,000,000 and collects from liquor licenses of various sorts \$11,000,000, the disparity being in part explained by the fact that the large breweries which increase to so great an extent the government's collections from New York are not to be found in the Keystone State. In Ohio the school expenses are \$13,800,000 and the liquor tax revenues \$12,200,000, a difference smaller than in Pennsvlvania, but materially larger than in New

Massachusetts expends for educational

purposes \$13,600,000 in a year, while the liquor tax collections are only \$5,500,000. On the other hand, Illinois, now the chief State of whisky distilleries, expends \$16,000,000 a the rugged inscription which the immortal year from taxes on the sale or manufacture of liquors, or twice as much. Missouri expends \$7,000,000 a year for educational purposes and collects \$6,000,000 from liquor taxes. In Kentucky, in which the school expenses are \$3,000,000, the liquor collections are in excess of \$12,000.000. In California, now distinguished as the wine State, the collections from liquor taxes last year were \$3,500,000 and the expenditures for educational purposes \$6,000,000. - In Texas the educational expenses are \$4,500,000 and the collections from revenue taxes are \$1,100,000, or about one-quarter as much. In Georgia the educational expenses are \$1,800,000 and the revenues from liquor taxes are nearly \$900,000. Connecticut expends \$3,000,000 for educational purposes and collects \$1,500,000 from liquor taxes. Tennessee expends \$1,600,000 for educational purposes and collects \$1,100.-000 from liquor taxes. Maine, a prohibition State, expends \$1.600.000 for purposes of education and collects \$35,000 from liquor taxes. mostly those imposed by the United States government. Iowa expends \$8,500,000 on education and collects \$1,300,000 from excise taxes. Kansas expends \$4,500,000 on education and collects \$65,000 from liquor taxes. Vermont collects \$32,000, Mississippi \$122,000 and the Indian Territory \$1,000. Mississippi expends \$1.500,000 for education and Vermont expends \$1,000,000. New Jersey spends \$1,-000,000 a year more for educational purposes than it collects from liquor revenues. North Carolina collects \$1,100,000 from liquor taxes and expends \$850,000 for education.

THE WORD "COLONIAL." Much Overworked and Means Nothing

Distinctive. Boston Transcript.

Never was word so overworked as the one we hear on every hand nowadays, namely "colonial." If a man builds a louse severely plain in style, why, it is "colonial;" if he has an old house remod-eled by the addition of three or four posts as supports, he has by that alteration secured for himself a "colonial" mansion. If madame becomes the possessor of any old piece of furniture, why, it is "colonial; she selects for her window very simple drapings, they too are entitled to be called "colonial." So it goes.

Some remarks which Mr. Clarence H. Blackall makes in the current Architectural Review upon the subject of "Good and Bad Colonial Architecture" are quite apropos of the times. He says that colonial architecture at its best is a third-hand style. brought about in this way: Sir Christopher Wren, who gave a distinct imprint to the English work of the seventeen n and eighteenth centuries, drew his ideas of Italian architecture not from Italy, but from France, and the American colonies borrowed their architectural ideas from the That the President had a serious purpose in | English work, chiefly through the medium of the very meager books upon the subject a card just received from "A. Lincoln," he when colonial architecture as such assumed wrote to his wife one day; 'it shows too its best phases. The scarcity of architects in the America of those days and the limother letter to Mrs. McClellan he spoke of | ited means at their disposal forced them to being 'interrupted' by the President and a limitation of style which came very close Secretary Seward, 'who had nothing in parto poverty, both in ideas and in details On the other hand, their architectural problems were necessarily worked cut in a browsing Presidents and secretaries. His straightforward manner and with such close plans he kept to himself, and when at the copying of really good models that the Lest Cabinet meetings he seemed to feel that of the work rose to the aignity of aistoric questions were an encroachment upon his style. It is to these older examples rather

## DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

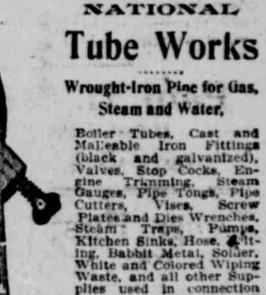
The Surest, Safest, Best



## REMEDY FOR Women and Girls.

It cures the Aches, Pains, Drains, Displacements and Irregularities that beset the pathway of the girl, the wife, the mother, and the grand-

A strictly temperance medicine; there is no alcohol, morphine or other narcotic in it.



Dry Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe, from 1/2 inch to 12 inches diam-KNIGHT & JILLSON

with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Sup-

nlies a specialty. Steam Heating Apparatus or Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Fac-tories, Laundries, Lumber

S. PENNSYLVANIA ST. not so readily appreciated as in the older work for which the models were exact and the copying therefrom carried almost to

Another Crime.

Detroit Free Press. The guard opened the door leading into the "dangerous" ward. "This," said he, in explanation to the visitor, "is where we keep those patients whose with milder cases."

"Ah, I see," said the visitor, "I suppose these poor mortals cherish all sorts of de-"I should say so," went on the guard. "See that man over there? Well, he thinks he's Alexander the Great. He used to be an ancient-history professor in night school. And that fellow over there with the red head, see him? He tells every one that he has invented a perpetual-motion machine."
"Too bad, too bad," sympathized the visftor as he cast his eyes around the room. "Ah!" he exclaimed. "Tell me about the

chap who is lying on the floor over there in the corner.' The guard smiled sadly. "He's a recent comer," he exclaimed. "That fellow was, up to a week ago, a bartender in a wellknown down-town saloon.

"Is that so? What sent him insane?"
"Listening to embalmed-beef arguments. He thinks he's a worm. And the guard closed the door and shot

the bolt into its socket.

Advertising as an Art. Philadelphia Record:

Advertising will never become a science, because in its use no mathematically prescribed rules may be continually followed: but by reason of its variability and the opportunities it presents for piquant, emand brush it seems to have become an art. It is capable of an infinitude of changes and methods; and whether the matter take the form of a flaring announcement on the blistered walls of Pompeil, or a cuneiform recital on ancient Assyrian sculpture, or even in the venerable village of which base envy attempted to ascribe to the untutored fist of plain Bill Stumps, it is none the less an advertisement-an announcement about men and things. Advertising is, therefore, simply telling by other means than the tongue; and in the present

how to tell it is usually the one who knows best how to sell. It All Depends,

day of push the merchant who knows best

agreed."

books!

Chicago Post. "Did you sever your connection with the firm or were you discharged?" asked the friend. The man out of a job gave a few minutes to thought before answering. "I'm a little uncertain about that," he said

"Uncertain?" "Yes. Of course I know that office boys are discharged and general managers sever their connections, but I can't be sure that I was high enough up to sever my connection and I don't like to think I was low enough down to be discharged. Perhaps you'd better make it that the firm and I dis-

How He Decided It.

Atlanta Constitution. The idea that all famous writers are dead still prevails among the illiterate-those who merely hear of writers and never read their books. The other day somebody was speaking of Kipling's illness. "Why," said a bystander, "I thought Kipling was dead long ago!" "No, he is very much alive at present How did you happen to put him on the dead "Because," replied the bystander, "I understand that he has written twenty

the News from Silver Creek reports the suspension of Aug. Heine's bank. An assignment to H. W. Allen has been made. The liabilities are about \$100,000, and Mr. Heine says he believes creditors will be paid

Assignment of a Bank.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22 .- A special to

Poor Prospect for Peace. Chicago Record. Considering the relations subsisting between William J. Bryan and Perry Belmont, it must be confessed that a univeral peace conference just now seems a good

deal of a mockery. Suburban Adventures.

"Any signs of spring out your way, Plankwalks? "Yes; I've bought pieplant for my wife three times and lost it on the way home.

An English Definition.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Hannybody with arf a heye could see you was a typical Hamerican."
"And what is a typical American?" "One that gives tips freely, sir."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY